were taken for Ireland, 200 for export, 174 by specula-tors, and the remaining 547 by manufacturers. The quality of the present crop of Virginia is proving consi-derably below an average; in many instances it is ve-ry inferior. Stock this day 9468 hhds. against 6455 last

derably below an average; in many instances it is very inferior. Stock this day 9468 hads, against 6455 last year.

Liverarool. Corn Market, June 2.—We have had almost uninterrupted heavy rain during the past two days, and although no serious apprehensions appear to be entertained, complaints are now prevalent from many quarters of too much wet having fallen, and the consequent want of warm sunshine. Our fresh supplies of all articles are moderate, and the trade generally has remained very firm from the close of Tuesday's market to the present date, with a tendency to further advance in the value of wheat, of which purchases to a fair extent have been made by our millers, and the stocks continue to decrease gradually. At the commencement of business at our Corn Exchange to-day, holders of Wheat evinced an increased degree of confidence, and generally disinclined to press sales, required 2d to 3d per 70lbs above Tuesday's rates; the millers however, resisting the edvance, bought very cautiously; and independent of about 2,500 qrs. of old Baltic and Mediterranean Wheats taken on speculation, with a few parcels for Irish consumption, the transactious were very unimportant; the trade for all descriptions of this Grain closing at scarcely an improvement of 1d to 2d upon cur last quorations. English and Irish flour met some inquiry, but being held is per sack over late prices, sales appeared to progress rather slowly, and except for very choice brands States and Canadian remained stationary in value.

June 3.—We had a liberal fresh arrival of Wheat from the East coast this morning, of which however, little appeared at Mark-lane, the greater part having gone direct into the hands of the millers. From the home counties the show of samples was small, and though the demand was slow, previous prices were supported. Duty paid foreign Wheat was likewise held with firmness, and was quite as dear as in the beginning of the week. Flour moved off slowly, but its previous value was well maintained. Barley could enly be disposed

terms. In questations of Mait, Beans end Peas no change occurred.

NANTES, May 22.—The transactions in all kinds of Colonial produce since the last eight days amounted to very little or nothing. Buyers as well as sellers of sugar appeared generally very little disposed to run any risks, and it was therefore with some difficulty that about 2000 bags in different lots were disposed of. Our stock of Bourbon, with the late arrivals, may be estimated at 90,009 bags.

SY. PETRESSEGG, May 13.—Since our last 29,009 poods 1st sort yellow Candle Tailow of usual quality, were sold at 115 ro, the whole to be paid in advance, or at 119 ro with 10 deposit; Ukrane, per August, brought 116 ro, cash, and on June delivery 110 to 120 ro; white Candle Tailow, per June, has been sold at 129 ro, with 10 per cent deposit, payable on the spot, and Soap Tailow finds buyers at 110 ro, payable in advance. Of Casan Pot Ashes 170 casks were disposed of at 75 ro, deliverable in May. Homp is held rather higher, particularly half clean: all ther articles remained nearly in the same position as last stated.

Havas, May 24.—Our Cotton sales this day consisted.

stated.

Havar, May 24.—Our Cotton sales this day consisted of 750 bales, of which 200 were sold yesterday, after change time; for all other articles our market remained very quiet; however, Rice, since several days, on account of its scarcity, appeared rather more in request, a parcel of 202 tierces fine and good Carolina having been paid with 23 fr. In unrefined sugar but little was done; to day several lots of Bourbon, amounting in all to 6,150 bags were reported as sold on the basis of 57‡ fr., which sales, however, took place before the result of the Sugar question was known.

was known.

May 27.—Our Cotton arrivals this week amounted to 3,000 bales, against 4,500 bales sold without any aleration in price. From the 1st of May were imported 28,623 bales, and during the same period disposed of 21,521 bales, leaving a stock of about 165,000 bales.

Haves Markets, May 31.—Cottons—There is a downward tendency. The sales for the week are 6580 bales, of which 3504 New Orleans at 53 a 99f; 470 Mobile at 58f. 60 a 71; and 1545 Upland at 53 a 75f. The arrivals during the same period were 4027 bales, all but 670 bales from the United States.

Ashes—Sales of 96 bbls American Potash, at 42f a 42f 50 per kil, duty (8f 25); Fearlash nominal at 46f.

Rice—Carolina Rice, 'buyers at 22f 50 a 23f per 30 kilo. duty (1f 374) paid.

Rice—Carolina Rice, buyers at 2st out 3st per ou and duty (11 37½) paid. Hops—Sale at 65f a 83. Whalebone—Some arrivals have come in from New Yerk by our whalers. Stock 5 tons, against 20 tons last

season.
Tallow, &c.—19 tons New York at 52f a 54, and 12 tons
New Orleans at 56f a 51 per 50 kil. duty (5f 50) paid. AMSTRADAM, May 30.—In Pot Ashes, at the present moment, there is not much doing; New York is quoted 17 to 17; fi in bond, Montreal 16 to 17 fl., Petersburg 16; to 17.

ment, there is not much doing; New York is quoted 17 to 17th in bond, Montreal 16 to 17 ft., Petersburg 16th to 17th and Tuscany 18 ft.

Hamsura, May 26.—Cotton remained firm, and the demand regular, which caused 465 bales New Orleans to realize 43 16 to 45 sch.; 348 Georgia 2 3 16 to 44, and 107 bales ordinary Madras 85 sch. Hides were not much enquired atter, and only about 2,000 of different descriptions sold at different currencies. Our stock of South Sea Whale Oil being again fast diminishing, holders are asking higher prices, disposable having already obtained 39 marks 8 sch.; on contract nothing occurred, as sellers insisted upon 38 marks; which buyers declined to pay. Of Blubber we had but a short supply, and its price is still held at 44 marks. In Tallow and Tobacco nothing took place. For Zinc, 14 marks were offered, and 14m. 8 sch. asked. Wool continued to be in some demand, but we did not hear that anything hat been done in the article in the course of the last eight days. Exchange on London, 13 marks 104 sch., short 13m. 12.

Dublin. [Correspondence of the Herald.] DUBLIN, June 3d, 1843. Irish Intelligence.

The readers of the Herald will desire to know how progresses the agitation which now excites this country, from shore to shore of three provinces, and considerably through its fourth. I shall endeavor shortly to inform them. Six months since the movement for repeal was an object of small concern to the English government. The proceedings in the legislature will inform you how much anxiety it causes now. At that time there were few accessions to the ranks of Repealers. The shilling which was paid for enrollment did not probably come in from more than 100,000 Repealers, and in these were included many citizens of America, native and adopted. Now the funds have reached, upon an average of six weeks, £600 per week; and on last Monday, the amount of Repeal rent handed in was £2200 and over. On Monday next it will reach, I know, £1000. This it is which has made the agitation formidable. Six menths since there were few here of any

weight or worth in society joining themselves to the national party; now gentlemen of landed possessions, great mercantile wealth, and many of the learned professions are coalescing with the Repealers every day. On Monday last there joined the son of one of our most distinguished Irishmen-the successor to the title and fortune of the late Sir Michael O'Loghlen, Master of the Rolls in Ireland. The son is a young man, but he promises to be as distinguished as the father. It is no wonder that such accessions should excite the alarm of England. You will should excite the alarm of England. You will judge she is too powerful for that. She may be no doubt powerful enough to put down the Irish people if they rise against her. But they will not give her an opportunity. Meantime her position is by no means so imperturbable as we might naturally imagine. The very supposition (which the tone of the ministry in speaking of Irish affairs creates) that coercion will be resorted to, has brought down the English funds four per cent.

All Europe discusses the affairs of England as connected with this country. France, Prussin, Germany, through all her States, Austria, and Russin. This must embarrass England—proud England—Few like to have made known the unhappiness of their domestic circumstances—the haughty least of any.

their domestic circumstances—the haughty least of any.

What will England do? I can't tell. What will the repealers do? That is a long story, and of that I may inform you some other time. But I will tell you what England is doing. She is filling Ireland with troops; our coast she is blockading with ships of war and steam frigates—our forts are placed in a state of defence—marines, in which Irishmen are not enlisted, are poured into our country, and England is preparing every thing for military occupation. Will this stop the agitation? No. Does it affright the agitators? No. They laugh at all these preparations, which could be only dreadful did the repealers violate the law. The Castle of Dublin, where dwells the Lord Lieutenant from England, is manned with double guards—there is not a fishwife in Dublin who does not laugh at him and his garrison. Finally, it is said, we shall have no more recruiting in Ireland for the English army. It is thought that 41,000 sons of the Emerald Isle are enough in the British army of 110,000 of all countries, out of which the contingent of Scotland is 15,000. Perhaps the resolve is not an important one.

15,000. Perhaps the resolve is not an important one. I say nothing either way.

You will be anxious to know how things go on here this time witha. Just as usual—so bad as to show the necessity of a change—not bad enough to affect business or society more than the condition of things which previously existed.

Bank of Ireland stock goes down—but this is caused by the bear termination of the monopoly it enjoys, and the uncertainty of its full renewal. Ditto other stocks, because every thing in Ireland is depressed except the renis—and as the landlords are the exclusive makers of the law, they are rigorously exacted. England is about to deprive Irishmen of arms, with 20,000 of her troops here!

Permit me, if you deem that the name shall not be terrible to your readers, to sign myself.

[Extract of a private letter.]

You may readily imagine how anxiously I have passed the month; for even the last mail from India brings reports of a most sanguinary, though successful, battle in Scinde, where between 30 and 40,000 of the enemy had been collecting. We know 000 of the enemy had been collecting. We know the mail has reached Marseilles, and that a battle has taken place, but shall not have the particulars until Monday. I shall be very uneasy about my fighting Irish cousin, for in the temper he was in at not being properly noticed in the last gazette, I tear he will uselessly expose himself.

Closing Scene of the Great Day-Dinner at Fancuil Hall.

THE SHADES, I brought down my last to the time when the President was about to return from the Bunker Hill

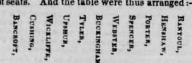
After the oration was over, all hurried off to their homes. The procession returned in the same order that it went. One exception. Mr. WEBSTER went to the scene of his glory alone in his own carriage But on the return, the President rode first with John and Robert in a barouche drawn by six of the most splendid black horses I ever saw, furnished by Niles, who supplies the Tremont with horses. The came Mr. Webster, drawn by four beautiful white horses, with three friends, in a barouche. As the President passed, the people frequently gave three cheers at various points; but in order that there might be no mistake in the matter, when Webster's barouche arrived, the people cried out, " six cheers for Webster!" " Nine cheers for Daniel Webster! And six and nine most hearty cheers were on each occasion given accordingly.

The military, as on the day before, drew up inta line along Tremont street, and a most noble and splendid display they made. The carriages passed in front of them and the Tremont House, and up Park street to the State House, where Mr. Webster, the President and his suite, and all the civic dignitaries, alighted and entered the State House. Here they remained but a short time, when George W. Gordon, Esq., the most efficient Marshal of the Day, re-organized them, and took them and all the Revolutionary soldiers down to the

THE DINNER AT FANEUIL HALL. The President after his return from Bunker Hill, having had to alight at the State House, and see the troops pass by to be dismissed, and having also to re-enter the Senate Chamber of the State House with Mr. Webster, and receive the congratulations of the various eminent civilians, was so fatigued that it was proposed by some not to go to Faneuil Hall to dinner. But he would not listen to this; saying, that next to the monument that was what

hel most desired to see.! Accordingly the carriages were ordered up again to the Tremont, and nearly the whole party went down to dine at the Old Cradle of Liberty.

On getting out of the carriage, the crowd cheered him heartily, but Mr. Webster received a tremendous] reception as he entered the hall. About 120 old revolutionary soldiers were placed in the best seats. And the table were thus arranged :-



It was a cold dinner, and also a cold water one, nothing stronger than lemonade being allowed; it is not worth while to send you the bill of fare. There was enough and to spare, and of the first quality. The hall was most splendidly decorated, with appropriate devices. Around the galleries were these nescriptions—

Franklin—Washington—Adams—Jefferson—Madison—Monroe—J. Q. Adams—Jackson—Van Buren—Harrison—Tyler—Fulton. Agriculture—Mechanic Arts—Com-

All present seemed to eat very heartily, and all were in high glee and spirits. After the cloth was removed, the chairman, Mr. Buckingham, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, gave the first toast:—

The Battle of Bunker Hill; freemen fell, but liberty triumphed. (Six cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then gave:—
"The Monument—the proud memorial of a lerious to the vanquished; of a victory fatal to onquerors." (Three cheers.)

The whole audience then rose as one man, and all joined in singing the following:—

O God, you pile shall mark, for aye, The ground whereon our fathers fell-The self-devoted of their day, The beauty of our Israel.

And while thy winds shall o'er it sweep, Thy thunders break aroundjits head, Those martyrs there in peace shall sleep, For Thou, O God, shall guard their bed. He then gave the third toast. The principles of the revolutionary struggle; a love of liberty and equality protected by law. (Loud and long cheering,) music—Marseilleis Hymn.

Then came the following, sung by Mr. Bird:-Lonely and still was the verdant hill, And the waves below yet slumbered.

es light of a sur The breezes light of a summer high All the dewy hours numbered; The sentry's tramp from the foemsn's camp With his tone of hasty warning, Came lew and clear to the yeoman's ear As he watched the early dawning.

The heroes thought as they bravely wrought, Their country's altar rearing,
Of a noble land by Valor's hand
Made free and home-endearing;
In firm array when broke the day,
The deadly charge they waited,
And side by side in silent pride,
With skill their prowess mated.

Then waved the sword, then blood was poured,
Oppression's host dismaying,
While the death rent air and the cannon's glare
O'er Freedom's birth were playing;
And that green height with the evening light
Its crimson turt o'ershading,
Had holy grown as Freedom's throne,
Like her starry crown unfading.
Once were the skies with summer dyes

Once more the skies with summer dyes
Above the field are bending,
And the waters still beneath the half
Their crystal waves are blending
But Peace divine around the shrine
Her boundless harvest wearing,
Bids us proclaim to deathless fame
Our fathers' matchless daring.

To-day a throng with festive song
The sacred mount o'erflowing.
Have gathered there with pomp and prayer,
All hearts with rapture glowing;
On the gory bed of the martyred dead,
Its shade majestic sleeping,
Stands Freedom's pile in Glory's smile
Eternal vigil keeping.

Mr. B. then rose and said—"Allow me now to of-er a toast in which I am sure you will all cheerful-y and enthusiastically accord.

I give you "The President of the United States!"

(This was received with six hearty cheers.)
The President was evidently deeply gratified at the enthusiasm and kindness here evinced, and rising said—"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in returning my heartfelt sincere thanks for the sentiment which you have so cheerfully accorded to which you have so cheerfully accorded to me, I wil simply offer you a toast prompted by the very senti-ment you have just expressed and by the hall in which we are assembled.

which we are assembled.

I give you, "The Union; a union of purpose, a union of feeling; the Union established by our fathers." (This was received with thirteen hearty cheers.) Mr. Buckingham then gave-

THE OBATOR OF THE DAY; whoever will find his equa must be allowed that which he has refused to the greater nation on earth, the right of search. (This elicited 1 hearty cheers.)

Mr. WERSTER, who was quite sick, then rou Mr. WERSTER, who was quite sick, then rose and said, "I am bound, gentlemen, to make my acknowledgments for the kind manner in which you have received me, and for your good opinion of the manner in which I have discharged the duty you assigned me to-day. It gives me entire satisfaction that my humble efforts to serve you should meet with general approval. I will simply give you in return—

turn—
"The rights of American commerce, every where defended, and at every expense of blood and treasure.
(This was received with reiterated and enthusiasti

Mr. G. S. CURTIS, 1st Vice President, then ros and expressed his deep regret at the absence of Hon. Mr. Legare! He gave as a toast, "South Carolina and Massachusetts; shoulder to shoulder they went through the Revolution, laying up treasures for their common country; their sons will never divide their inheritance." (Cheers.)

Mr. Webster here left the room. Mr. B. then gave—

The Treasury of the United States; activity will supply its necessity, watchfulness preserve it from illegal waste; we rely with confidence on its present head. (Three cheers.)

Mr. Spencer rose and said, "Mr. Chairman an Mr. Spencer rose and said, "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I might well and must excuse myself from making a speech, on account of a severe affection of the throat under which I have been for some cays laboring, and which almost deprives me of the use of my voice. I can only thank you sincerely for your kind appreciation of the manner in which I have performed those arduous duties assigned me, and God knows, no one can more fully appreciate the arduous nature of them than I do; and I can only promise you that all the zeal, all the activity, all the diligence, which God has given me shall be employed in executing them. And in conclu-

sion, sir, I can do nothing better than to propose to you the health of those ladies, those noble and patriotic ladies; who, when that work which we have this day seen completed, languished, and languished and declined, and appeared as though it never would be consummated, came forward and made an appeal to the patriotism of their countrymen, which when made by ladies, never is made in vain. I propose, sir, the health of these ladies, and the blessing of Heaven upon them "— (Nine cheers) (Nine cheers)

Music-Here's a health to all good lasses."

Mr. B then gave
"The Fair Sex, in their presence the brave are timorous, and the freeman a slave; may their virtues complete the captivity which their beauty begins. (Three

He then gave

"The War Department.

Mr. Porter replied that he was too unwell to make a speech; but said he, "you have erected a monument yonder to tell of the glorious deeds of our fathers; but there are other monuments that were erected by them long since of equal and superior beauty; I mean those moral menuments which they erected, when rather than submit to expression, they braved the perils of a stormy vayage, and risked their lives in a savage land, rather than risk their liberties in a civilized one. Let those principles never be lost sight of among us. Their principles must go abroad to the ends of the earth, and be it our duty to carry them there. By adhering to them, we should have not a mere Union according to the principles of the Constitution, but such a union as that every American could take every other American to the heart, and call him a brother! (Cheers.) I give you, sir—

"The Monuments erected by our sires and their sons; the first, of morals; the second, of granite; may they be as coeval in duration as matter can be to mind." (Cheers.)

Mr. A. Bancrort, the second Vice President, effer a term researches highly constraints. "The War Department.

Mr. A. Bancrort, the second Vice President, after a few prefatory remarks, highly complimentary to Virginia, gave—

"Virginia, and Massachuserts—Their names are blended in the annals of their country's glory; their sons will cherish ever the freedom and the Union established by their sires." (Six cheers.)

Mr. Urshux rose, and said—As several sons of Virginia are assembled to partake of your kind hospitalities, it becomes some one of them to respond to the honor you have so eloquently paid them. I deeply feel any compliment done to me or my venerated State, by the people of Massachusets in Faneuil Hall. In the great struggle for our liberties, these two states entered the contest simultaneously. It is part of a Massachusett's man's education to know all these things in detail; the school boys with their satchels can tell you of all that was done at Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and Yorktown; they know that these were the commencement of a great work that was to redeem a world (Cheers.) And although it was the lot of Virginia to give to Massachusetts—to the United States—no, the idea is too restricting—to the whole world; for there never was but one Washington, and there never will be another—(Tremendous cheers,) yet there is enough of his glory and renown to give to all, and all to have enough. (Cheers.) Who is there that looking back on the history of our country can separate Massachusetts from Virginia? Who is there that son of this noble Commonwealth? (Cheers) I wish that the embodied spirit of Virginia were here. Aye, she would say to this noble State. "Hail to thee, hall, hail to thee, my sister!" (Here there were six tremendous cheers.) I feel am trespassing upon the privilege you have given me. (Cries and Andromy) and the privilege you have given me. (Cries and hardward the proposed of the hall have seen much, aye, much that proves the wealth and taste of this people—much that shows rapid advancement in the arts and sciences, and in the civilization of the age. But there was a moral beauty in the secue of

"Massachuserrs-foremost in the conflicts by which our liberties were won, and foremost to show us what our liberties are worth."

our liberties are worth."

Tremendous cheering followed this beautiful little speech, and Mr. Upshur sat down completely overpowered by his teelings. The President regarded him with intense admiration and feeling during the whole time he was speaking. And when he closed all cried out, "that's the only speech of the evening."

The Chairman then said, "There was once at The Charman then said, "There was once an emigrant out west telling another emigrant of the beauties of all the prairies and scenery in the various states he had passed through; but after all, said he, there's nothing on God's earth like Old Kentuck" (Roars of laughter, in which the President joined, and cheers.) I give you, therefore, "Old Kentuck—the vigor of manhood is in her steps; the heaven of liberty is in her eye. Her destiny is written in two words—onward and upward. (Long and loud cheering.)

in two words—onward and upward. (Long and loud cheering.)

Mr. Wickliffs rose and said,—If the man who made that remark, sir, had witnessed what I have to-day, he would have said, "except Massachusetts." (Cheers and laughter.) Sir, I feel pleased with the call on the oldest daughter of the old 13 on this glorious occasion. And if I had the power to enter into her feelings, as one of her sons, I should be deterred by what I have heard to-day from better and higher sources, as to the principles and contests of the frevolution; were I to attempt to add to this, I should be guilty of the madness of him who lighted the torch to aid the luminary of beaven by day. Sir, Kentucky was not known in the revolution; she was then but a district of that mother of States, and mother of principles—Virginia. (Cheers) At that time cut off from the Mother Country's aid, she had to contend against an enemy dangerous by States, and mother of principles—Virginia. (Cheers) At that time cut off from the Mother Country's aid, she had to contend against an enemy dangerous by day, and much more so by night—the allies of our enemies, in 1776. Peace came at last to the old 13, but war still raged with savage tury in Kentucky; and it was not till the victory of Wayne in 1794, that peace was restored to the entire boundary of the United States. (Cheers.) We are here, sir, in this hall called the Cradle of Liberty; and if I mistake not the geography and history of your city you have not far hence a place called the "Old South,," I give you, then, sir,

"Boston Freemen, they are feasting in the Hall once descrated by the presence of their oppressors; and in that building were once was fed the horses of their tyrants, they worship the Living God in peace."—(Cheers.)

Here the President and his entire suite rose a

Here the President and his entire suite rose a left the room.

Mr. Buckingham then said that the ox which furnished the beel for to-day's dinner was slaughter-ed last Tuesday. His bones were sent to Norwich, they were manufactured into buttons, and here they are, said he, as he pulled them out of his pocket; "I will give you, therefore," he continued,

"Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce,"-Here there were loud calls for "Cushing,"

Here there were loud calls for "Cushing,"
"Cushing."
Mr. Buckingham said—
"I give you the Chinese Empire; it has no mound like Bunker Hill; but after we have sent an embassy there, it may have one. (Laughter.)
Mr. Cushing rose and said:—Sir, it is eighteen years ago this day, since, then as now, under a bright summer sun, I listened to the same eloquent voice we have all heard to-day, at the breaking of the green sod for the foundation of that monument whose completion we have this day honored—(Cheera.) On that day, one idea was on my mind. Not that I did not remember the victories of which that was the dawn—the independence which was founded in the bloed of our fathers. It was not of the great series of victories and revolutions of which that was the commencement in the annals of war that I thought. But I saw that peace had its triumphs as well as war. I saw the fruits in the swarming myriads there assembled to honer the day. I saw it in the enterprise, the wealth and intelligence of the people of New England. (Cheera.) I saw there was a glory in these moral, civil, and religious fruits, that war with all its pomp and pageantry could never equal. (Cheers.) On that my mind lingered. And as I looked around and saw these thousands assembled on a battle-field—though other battle-field followed—to honor that victory—I saw the stronger characteristic features of our day

and our country, which we are destined to spread among the new as well as the old worlds of Christendom. (Tremendous Cheering.) It was the glories of peace as well as of war, on which my eye rested, when I saw present to-day those men who had so recently set the seal to the compact of peace with our mother country. (Cheers.) These remarks, sir, I have made in accordance with the sentiment you gave. (Cheers.) I have been entrusted with a mission of peace. One for bringing nearer together the civilization of the old world as well as the new. (Cheers.) And though from the heart of the east in the olden times, the light of civilization and letters flowed to the west, yet by the refluent tide of time it now flows from west to east. (Loud cheers.) And it has now tallen on us to teach the teachers of mankind. (Here the old roof of the Hall fairly rung again with the cheering.) And I go in your behalf—in behalf of my country—in order that the doors of the S00,000,000 of Asiatics may be freely opened to the commerce and the arts of the United States. (Loud and continuos cheers.) And if, sir, as your toast suggested, if there is to be a monument of Bunker Hill erected there, I trust in God it may be a monument erected inot to commemorate glory won by the peaceful arts of civilized life. (Immense cheering.) I simply give you, then, sir—

"The triumphs of peace; more renowned than those

you, then, sir-"The triumphs of peace; more renowned than those fwar!" (Cheers)

of war!" (Cheers.)

It is impossible to describe the thrilling effect Mr. Cushing's speech had on the auditory; it was electric, and the merchants all crowded round him in congratulation long after he was through.

By this time it was 10 o'clock. Mr. Hillyer toasted Mr. Edward Everett in a neat speech. The last toast—"England and the United States"—was given. No one replied, and the company broke up perfectly sober.

The President and suite went from Faneuil Hall to Mr. Paige's House in Summer street, where they remained with Mr. Webster, Mr. Curtis, and a large party till midnight, and then returned to sleep at the Tremont. The New York Light Guard were invited to Mr. Paige's, and a few of the N. Y. City

Guard were present.

Our N. Y. National Guard have elicited much admiration from all who have seen them here, from their splendid appearance as soldiers, well drilled, and who march well, particularly the 4th Company.

The weather is fine this morning, and the President is going to hear Bishop Eastburn preach this morning. Yours, John Jones of New York.

Common Council.

Board of Aldermen—Monday, June 20th.—Alderman Purdy, President, in the chair.

Petition Referred—Of Leverett Treadwell te re-pave that part of Broadway recently paved with wooden blocks, with blocks of grantic trem 8 to 10 inches square, similar to the Harlem Railroad in the Bowery. Of occupants of property on and near the 7th avenue, for a night watch. Of citizens on 25th street, to have Croton water pipes laid in said street. Of ewners, &c., near and on the "Seventh avenue, to have the same lighted at night. From O. Mauran, President of the Richmond Turnpike Company to pass an ordinance prohibiting the steamboat Wave or any other steamboat from running from or near White Hall slip to Staten island in summer in competition with their steamboat sathey are compelled by their lease to keep up a daily ferry during the year including the winter season when it is run at a great loss.

Ship Franklin.—A communication was received from the acting Secretary of the Navy, stating that the resolution of the Common Council relative to repairing the United States ship Franklin at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, had been received from Col. M. T. Tompkins inviting the Common Council to participate in the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Daniel D. Tompkins inviting the Common Council to participate in the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Daniel D. Tompkins at Staten Island on the 21st instant—accepted.

Election of Alderman of the 18th Ward.—A petition from several hundred electors of the 18th ward for an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Alderman Bonnell, was referred to a select committee,

anniversary of the birth of Daniel D. Tompkins at Staten Island on the 21st instant—accepted.

Election of Alderman of the 13th Ward.—A petition from several hundred electors of the 13th ward for an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Alderman Bonnell, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Aldermen Lee, Dunning and Waterman. A remonstrance was referred to the same committee.

Pier foot of Robinson street.—A petition to allow the steamboats Curtis Peck and Robert L. Stevens the use of the pier south side of Robinson street was referred to committee on piers, &c.

Union Ferry.—A petition from the Union Ferry Company to Brooklyn, to release their ferry privileges.

Fountain in Washington square.—The committee to whom the subject was referred reported in favor of allowing Stephen Allen and others to construct a fountain in Washington square at their own expense the corporation putting down the pipes to bring in and carry off the water. Adopted.

Water Grant in Brooklyn.—The Committee to whom was referred the subject of a water grant to Cornelius Heeney, reported in favor. Adopted.

Society for the Relief of Colored Indigent Females.—The Committee on Cherity and Alms House reported in favor of granting this society \$1000 to relieve it from a lien, on condition that they would consent to provide for thirteen colored papers from the Alms House.

Alderman Lus and Woonwull opposed it. The resolution was lost.

The Public Schools.—A—The Joint Committee to whom wes referred the subject of changing the location of the Croton Water Main originally intended to pass down Avenue A, reported a second time in favor of the measure and were discharged.

The Public Schools.—A communication from the Comptroller relative to the payment of certain moneys for incidental expenses, was referred to the Law Committee.

Paying Charles King.—Alderman Lux moved that the resolution to pay Charles King \$\frac{2}{2}\$.000 for the publication of the Work in question at the time selected? On concluding, he asked wh

time to examine the subject before the Board, and move that it be referred to a committee to inquire into all the points at issue between the claimant and the Mayor. This motion not being in order, was withdrawn. Alderman Scouzs contended that the labor had been performed by the claimant, and the Common Council were in duty bound to pay that which they had contracted for

were in duty bound to pay that which they had contracted for.

Alderman WATERMAX opposed the payment on account of the state of the public treasury. The motion to reconsider was sustained by a vote of 13 to 3, and the resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 11 to 5. It also passed the Board of Assistants with but two dissenting voices.

Opening Sixth Atenus.—A communication was received from the Street Commissioner relative to the opening of the Sixth avenue from 21st street to Bloomingdale road which was debated and finally concurred in as adopted in 1837.

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Postponing Sale for Assessments.—A communication from the Street Commissioner, in opposition to a postponement of the sales of lands for assessments, was read and adopted, Alderman Tillou dissenting.

Street Contract.—The report and resolutions from the Board of Assistants Alderman relative to a repeal of the street contract were made the order of the day for Monday next.

Weighers.—The report and ordinance from the Board of Assistants in favor of repealing the ordinance giving the appointing of the weighers, measurers and guagers to the Mayor, instead of the Common Council, was read, and after considerable debate, concurred in.

Croten Water Dry Dock.—Aldermen Emmans, Clayton and Rawson were appointed from this Board on the Joint Special Committee to wait upon the Secretary of the Na-Navy on his contemplated visit to this city to inquire into the expediency of the construction of a Dry Dock with Croton watar, as the elevating power.

Celebration of the Fourth.—A resolution from the Board of Assistants, to appoint a joint committee to make arrangements to celebrate the coming Fourthof July, and appropriate \$1500 for that purpose, was read.

Alderman Tilles opposed the appropriation entirely, as the city finances at present would not allow it.

Alderman Lex in a short, teres and patriotic speech, advocated the appropriation, and called the gentleman from the Fifth to account for opposing a resolution to appropriate a small sum to celebrate the natal day of the astion.

Alderman Baravoor opposed the opposition of the Fifth could consistently oppose the appropriation be reduced to \$1000, which was adopted.

Alderman Baravoor opposed the man from the Fifth could consistently oppose the appropriation to celebrate the day, and thought that Alderman habeter put their hands in their pockets and pa

Hydrophosia.—We learn from the Schoharie, N. Y. Patriot, that a mad dog recently bit several individuals in that vicinity, and some of them, soon after, evinced symptoms of the disease. Filed copper was speedily administered—about one third of a dese, given at intermissions of cish hours. This was repeated from time to time. The effect is that the patients are evidently recovering. The dog bit several brutes, and a cow, a hog and three dogs have died of the disease. The remedy—copper alone—has proved a complete antidote in other cases of this terrible disease.

NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Tuesday, June 20, 1843.

On Saturday, of this week, we shall publish a most superb edition of the WEEKLY HERALD, which, from the natter it will contain, will be called the Bunker Hill Herald. A full account of the celebration of Bunker Hill will be its principal feature, consisting of the descriptions, and Mr. Webster's orstion; accompanied with four or five splendid engravings, comprising

1st. A view of the procession forming on Boston Com'

2nd. A view of the procession crossing Warren Bridge.

3d. A view of Bunker Hill Monument from the north, as it looked on the day of the celebration, with the flags above and crowds below. 4th. A view of Bunker Hill Monument from the south-

ern bay, as it looked on the quiet Sabbath morning after the celebration. And 5th. A rare and original view of the Battle of Bun ker Hill, which took place on the 17th June, 1775; taken from a print published a few weeks after that great event, and now in possession of a citizen of New York; exhibiting the array of the American army engaged in

other forces. This will be one of the most curious and interesting WEEKLY HERALDS ever published. Agents and newsmer will please to transmit their orders as early as possible -We shall probably publish one hundred thousand copies to supply all demands.

deadly conflict with the British troops, their ships and

Foreign News-Progress of the Revolution in Great Britain.

The spirit of revolution and change is now very visi bly at work throughout every portion of the United Kingdom, and every thing betokens the rapid approach of that reorganization of the political and social elements, which the calm, thoughtfal, and philosophic students of the progress of events, have so often predicted. Ever since the passage of the Reform Bill, which awakened in all the freshuess of youth, the liberties of the British people, the evidences have been more or less apparent all over the land, of the resolute determination of the then partially emancipated masses, to gain the full from ition of that freedom and independence, of which that great measure gave no deceptive promise. The struggles of the Chartists-the progress of the voluntary principle in the churches—the contests be-tween the state power and the independence of the Kirk of Scotland-the repeal agitation in Irelandare all intelligible tokens of the advanced progress of revolutionary principles; they inform us that the warfare between long established systems and institutions inimical to the freedom of the people, and the advancing might of civil and religious liberty, has not only fairly commenced in Britain, but is

rapidly waxing to a decisive crisis. The men at the head of the affairs of government in England, begin to be alarmed. And well they may. It is utterly impossible for them to resist the progress of those principles, of the knowledge of whose vigorous existence all around them they can no longer attempt to deny or conceal. The final struggle must come, and if they be wise, they will make timely concessions, rather than enter on a contest in which they are sure ultimately to be overthrown, and obliged to take a position in which they must accept, not offer terms.

The secession from the State church of upwards of four hundred of the Scottish clergy, headed by Dr. Chalmers and other master spirits, is an event o extraordinary interest. With these seceders, the Irish Presbyterian General Assembly, now a very large body, and holding in its communion a great mass of the Protestants in the north of Ireland-the various dissenting bodies in Scotland-the Congregationalists of the United Kingdom, will all now sympathize. In the Church of England itself, a chism is rapidly approaching. Dr. Pusey has been suspended, and he and his followers may soon be expected to array themselves formally against the church. Then again the voluntary principle is vigorously at work in the English establishment, and a large body of her clergy and flocks will undoubtedly

soon join the ranks of dissent. less than the resistless operation of democratic prin ciples? To the record of repeal movements we have given ample space in another column. Its tendencies are sufficiently obvious. But the crowded state of our columns to-day prevents us from ex-

ending our comments farther. THE PRESIDENT AND THE UNION ROCKLAND LAKE ICE COMPANY .- While President Tyler was in the city, and enjoying the good things at Howards', he oticed the beautiful and transparent ice, and upon enquiring of the Messrs. Howards, where they procured it from, found it came from the Union Reckland Lake Ice Company, and, we believe, has ordered the "White House" ice house filled next winter by this new and enterprizing company. We are also furnished by the Union Company, and can truly say it is the most beautiful ice Rockland Lake can produce. We are glad to see that our large hotels are encouraging the company, as they have reduced the price about one half it has ever been before, so that every-one can have this great luxury at very little expense. The President would have visited the company's barges and depot, foot of Duane street, had he had time for the purpose.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM CAMPRACHY .- By the arrival of the Washington at New Orleans, we have received advices from Campeachy to the 2nd instant. The New Orleans Courier of the 10th. gives the following particulars of the news :-

gives the following particulars of the news:

On the let of June, propositions is a c-ssation of hostilities and for a permanent peace between Mexico and her revolted confederate, had been effered, and were under the consideration of the Government of Yucetan. It was proposed by Ampudis, commander of the Mexicos forces, that he should be allowed to execute, without molestation, the Yucatanese territory: that the Government of Yucatan should appoint two commissioners; and that they should be joined by two commissioners; and that they should be joined by two commissioners; and that they should be joined by two commissioners; and that they should be joined by two commissioners; and that that the groposition for the accommonsarion of all differences between the contending parties. It was said that this proposition was made under the direction of Santa Anna. The Yucatanese seemed to be well pieased with this arrangement, and ready to enter into it. Some persons were under the impression that this ofter of peace was only a feint on the part of Ampudia; and that his object was to gain time, to retreat to Lerma, where, it was supposed, he would be able to effect the debarkation of his troops. Their opinion was based on the critical position in which he found himself placed. Eight hundred of the Yucatecos troops has arrived from Merida, and the balance—making a total of three thousand—were on their way. He would inevitably be surrounded; and hence his motive for making the ofter, which he did not intend to carry out in good faith, if he could possibly avoid it.

Commodore Moore was ready for action, the injury suffered by the vessels in the late action, under his com-

avoid it.

Commodore Moore was ready for action, the injury suffered by the vessels in the late action, under his command, was but trifling. He had an excellent crew, and they were quite sanguine of victory. It was his intention to have given the enemy chase on the 24; but on account of the negotiations pending, he had forebore doing so.

The Fanny, and a Boston brig, that had been seixed by the cruizers, had, on examination at Campeacy, been released.

The same, and a local big, as an ease select select when coursers, had, on examination at Campeacy, been released.

With reference to the engagement between Commodore Moore and the Mexican steemers, we interrogated the captain, with the view of eliciting the truth, and arriving at the actual result. He knows nothing of the matter himself, not having reached Campeacy until after the battle; but his information is, that the Mexican steamers received the greatest damage; that one of them lost one hundred and fifty mea, and that Commodore Moore chased them for several leagues, and had it not been for an adverse wind, and the superiority of steam power under such circumstances to escape, he would have captured them. The Guadalouse had, since the engagement, remained at her meerings cutsale, and the Montezuma had only cruized about at a distance. They had received a challenge from Commodore Moore to meet him in battle, and they were so afraid of him that they would not intercept the schooner Glide, although they intended doing on, upon learning that he was ready to go to her assistance.

NAVY ORDERS.—Lieut. R. E. Johnson, leave three months. Midshioman E. A. Barnett, to the receiving ship at Philadelphia. Midshipman W.P. Buckner, detached from the Marton, and leave one month. Midshipman Wm. E. Hopkins, to the Bainbr.dge. Resignation—Midshipman B. F. Van Hook. Appointment—Theo. Zeiler, 31 Assistant

Augusta, Geo.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

You will probably recollect that some three months ago Mr. William F. Platt shot down Mr. Harden in open day light, because Mr. H. would not take Platt's hand when Platt was introduced to Barden at a party at Edward Thomas's, Esq. The trial has commenced. Thus far they have succeeded in getting only two jurors out of a pannel of near two hundred, every one in town having expressed an opinion. The trial will be very interesting, as the affair caused much excitement at the time, and we hot Georgians are not apt to get cool over a hot affair.

His honor Judge Schley is on the bench. Men of eminent talent are engaged on both sides; for the State are Hen. Geo. W. Crawford, ex M. C., Hon. Andrew Jackson Miller, ex-Attorney General, Edward Steame, and Thos W. Miller, Esq.; for the defence are ex-Senator Wilson Lumpkin, Col. H. H. Cumming, Hon. Charles J. Jenkins, whig candidate for Governor, and Wm. T. Gould, Esq. The prisoner looks quite calm, but rather pale. The case will probably occupy the courtsome five or six days.

RIOTS AT BEAUHARNOIS .- The Montreal Herald gives us still further particulars of this unfortunate riot. The excitement existed as strong as ever, and the vigorous measures adopted to quell the rioters,

had not the desired effect.

They threaten to have the blood of all the contractors, and state their intention of attacking the mill to-night, (Wednesday, 13th.) The post is a strong one, and, if they are daring enough to attempt it, they will surely be defeated.

(Wednesday, 13th.) The post is a strong one, and, if they are daring enough to attempt it, they will surely be defeated.

An attempt was made on Tuesday to decoy a party of troops, and destroy them, which happily was frustrated by the prudence of the Commanding Officer, Major Campbell. A woman, barefooted, came to the mill, at near mid night, and stated that she was the sister-in-law of Mr. Brown, one of the contractors, that she had disguised herself like one of the laborer's wives to pass through them, and give warning that Mr. Brown's house was about to be attacked, and the lives of the family would be sacrificed if a body of troops were not sent to defend the house. Major Campbell offered the shelter of the mill but refused to divide his force. It was ascretained to-day, from the men themselves, that 147 men, all armed with guns, lay in wait in the bush, on both sides of the road, ready to rush upon the men had they been sent.

The Irish Roman Catholic Priest stationed here by the Gevernment has fomented, and is now fomenting, the rioti; he declares the men shot to have been murdered, calls Mr. Laviolette and the contractors to their faces cowards and murderers; he has made no effort to restrain the rioters, but is now taking depositions, and holding a sort of inquest of his own; he asserts that the men were passing peaceably on the read, and were wantonly shot down.

The men who were taken say, that it was their intention, when the solders fired the first volley of blank, to have rushed in and surrounded them, which could easily have been done; but the first round fired was ball, and the discharges succeeded each other so quickly that they had n. a chance. In order to lull suspicion to be able to approach as near as possible for the accomplishment of their discharges succeeded each other so quickly that they had n. a chance. In order to lull suspicion to be able to approach as near as possible for the accomplishment of their discharges succeeded each others of quickly that they had n. a chance. In order to

able to appear as the Ambassadress, and though evidently laboring under the general malady she sang very sweetly and was much applauded by one of the most fashionable houses of the season. Tonight, an equally talented performer in another line, Mr. Burton, appears in two favorite characters, Jerry Ominous and the Wandering Piper; the latter is a very celebrated character of Burton's, and he will doubtless attract a full garden. There is a rich fullness and breadth in Burton's acting that we in vain look for in any other comedian. Miss Reynolds and Miss Ayres have good parts assigned them and altogether it is a most attractive bill, not forgetting the "Nice Young Man" which Burton only can

sing. WELCH AND MANN'S BOWERY AMPHITURATRE.-This popular place of resort for the fashionables of our city, is nightly crowded, notwithstanding the hot weather-the heat, however, being no annoyance, on account of the splendid manner that the house is ventilated. To-night, there is an entirely new order of performances, and we anticipate a good house. This is certainly the best place in the country to judge of the merits of the performers, the arena being encircled by the audience. Go early, and se-

cure seats.

City Intelligence. SUICIDE—LAMENTABLE EFFECT OF A BAD TEMPER.—The following case of suicide is the most extraordinary we have had to record in many menths, whether we consider the cause which led to its committal or the manner of its accomplishment. On Monday week past, as Susannah, What does all this betoken? Nothing more nor the daughter of John and Mary Smyth, aged 18 years, a hip, which caused her much uneasiness and rendered her exceedingly irritable and cross, was preparing herself to witness the grand procession of the President; her mo-ther, who was anxious about her daughter's affliction and feared that the fatigue and heat of the day might increase her pain, refused to grant her permission to go, and the girl was very much annoyed but concealed her intentions.

After her mother left the house she pretended to go to the hydrant to procure a pail of water for culinary purposes— After her mother left the house she pretended to go to the hydrant to procure a pail of water for culinary purposes—but her real motive was to purchase three cents worth of arsenic, which she did at the drug store of W J. B. Stansbury, at the corner of the Third Avenue and 22d street, near to where her parents resided. The Doctor, whe says he knew the girl by sight, gave her nearly \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of an ounce, which he put up in two papers, carefully labelling it "Arsenic Poison," and directing her to be very cautious in using it—but not enquiring into the purpose for which she purchased it. Returning home quite calmly, she cut a slice of bread and covered it over with sugar, on this she aprinkled the poison, and then deliberately eat it.—This was about 12 o'clock in the day—during the evening she became very sick at the stomach, and being frightened, told her parents what she had done—and they instantly sent for Dr. W. Groves, to whom also she confessed the cause ofher trouble, and the manner in which she had accomplished it, entreating him to save her, as she repented of her act, and wished earnestly to be permitted to live. Everything possible was done for her, the phyacian visiting her daily, excant while ke was himself confined by the prevailing influenzs, and her friends entertained strong hopes of her recovery up to Saturday, when a relapse occurred, her tongue being completely gangrened, and on Sunday night she died.—The above facts were given by the father, mother and medical gentlemen, before the Coroner, who held an inquest on the body yesterday. Verdict, "Suicide by taking arenic." A warning to parents, that they should early inculcate on their children the necessity of checking their passions, and a caution to druggists, not to sell poisous indicerminately, without taking pains to asing their passions, and a caution to druggists, not to sell poisons indiscriminately, without taking pains to ascertain the purpose to which such drugs are about to be spilled.

certain the purpose to which such drugs are about to be applied.

A Requisition, named Joshua Onicent, recently in the empley of hir. Forter, trunk manufacturer, 131 Maiden Lune, was arrested yesterday afterneon, charged by Culvin W. House, boot and above dealer, of the store adjoining that of Mr. Porter, of entering his store on Monday, the 12th marant, and stealing \$21 from his money drawer. The boy effected an entrance by forcing off one of the bourth of the partition dividing the collar of the two stores which are in one building, and then ascended to the store, and after robbing the money drawer, during the absence of the occupants to see the procession on the occasion of the Aception of the President, unlocked the front door with the key, and left it open in order to induce Mr. Howe to believe that the store had been entered from the street. The young rogue was arrested by officer Baker, and in default of bail, fully committed to prison.

Wearno the Berezhes.—A nymph of the pave,

The young rogue was arrested by officer Baker, and in default of bail, fully sommitted to prison.

Wearing the Breeches.—A nymph of the pave, named Mary Williams, was arrested in Broadway on Sunday night, while kicking up a rumpus among the girls, who took her for a "nice young man"—a regular swell cove, dressed to kill, wearing a moustache and imperial, which a German Count might envy. A city guardian not deeming such conduct becoming a soberstaid republican, laid his grappling on her, and hurried ner off to the silent Tombe; supposing all the while that he had "one of them ere chaps from 'cross the water," until he presented her before his captain, who discovered the frail one, by a certain leer in her eye, which he knew too well, none but the fair sex could possess. Her quire, who flew to the rescue, a Mr. Ethan S. Blank, was also accommodated with a cool cell on the first tier.

BURGLARY AND ARREST.—About 12 o'clock on the night of the 11th March last, the dwelling house of Miss Cornelia Waldron, near Hellgate, was burglariously entered by a woman named Johanna Colline, whe had some time previous been dismissed from the house for misconduct. She entered Miss Waldron's bed chamber, and stole a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at \$775, but while rumsging for some money, awoke the sleeper, who sang out and 'irightened the thief. Miss Waldron had sufficient time, however, to recognise the woman, and yesterlay, meeting her for the first time since, had her arrested and fully committed. The accused is a native of ireland, aged 33 years, and stoutly asserts her innocence.

Circuit Court.

Before Judge Kent.

June 19.—Bridges vs. Hart.—This case, which has been on for some days, was decided this morning. Verdict for defendant.

James M. Quimby vs. James Kavanaugh.—This was an action brought to recover the price of a cab and harness. A Mr. O'Brian bought the cab and gave Quimby some notes payable some months hence, and in order to make the notes good he procured a sidewalk hat dealer to extoract the name of Richard Harroid upon the back of the cotes. The forgery is proved, and plaintiff now sues to recover his cab und harness or the value of cab and harness, testing up fraud in the first sale. O'Brian sold the cab to Kavanaugh and Kavanaugh sold it to snother person as soon as he found out a suit would be brought, thinking by this to avoid payment.